

WAR IS DECLARED

Against Spain in a Formal Manner By Congress Yesterday

BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE UNANIMOUS

Supporting the Measure—A day of interesting events at the capital—Secretary of State Sherman tenders his resignation—His successor will be Assistant Secretary William R. Day—Roosevelt lays down the pen for the sword—Governors of States called on to furnish their quotas of volunteers under the recent call of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—CONGRESS TO-DAY FORMALLY DECLARED WAR TO EXIST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN. THE SENATE PASSED THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL CARRYING LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR SEA FIGHTING ARM OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE, THE HULL ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND NOW GOES TO CONFERENCE, SECRETARY SHERMAN RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO BE SUCCEEDED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY, AND THE LATTER BY JOHN B. MOORE, OF NEW YORK, AN ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT CALLED ON THE SEVERAL STATES FOR THEIR QUOTA TO THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. THESE MAKE UP THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once, and it is presumed that he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor.

The selection of Mr. Moore, who is now professor of international law at Columbia University, New York, to succeed the latter was warmly welcomed by all the state department employees.

Appointed originally from Delaware to the state department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was secretary, Mr. Moore by sheer merit and ability worked his way up to the place of second assistant secretary and in that capacity he served under several administrations without regard to political changes. He resigned his place in the state department to accept the chair of international law at Columbia University about three years ago and it is believed that his present appointment is only temporary, owing to his indisposition to permanently sever his connection with Columbia. Mr. Moore is an authority on certain branches of international law and his selection will do much to strengthen the state department in the present emergency.

As to Prizes. The officials of the department with the assistance of the attorney general have been preparing another proclamation which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made. It is believed that the protest and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations have led the department to define, once for all, its position in this matter.

A prize commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and it will be his duty, in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of prizes and to assist the prize courts in their work.

It has been understood for some time past that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, would soon retire in order to enter the military service in the Cuban campaign. This story can now be confirmed positively, although the time set for Mr. Roosevelt's departure is not definitely fixed. The President to-day named Mr. Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains under Col. Wood, whom Mr. Roosevelt has urged for the place. Col. Wood is now Dr. Wood, of the army. He won a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the exceedingly hard Apache campaign against Geronimo. Secretary Alger selected Col. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for these positions because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with a cowboy regiment. Col. Wood starts west to-morrow to superintend the recruiting, many offers having already come to Mr. Roosevelt from individuals and organizations among the cowboys. Secretary Long wishes Mr. Roosevelt to remain in his present position as long as possible, so it may be two or three weeks before he will join his command.

Regret to See Roosevelt go

The President and both secretaries have regretted to see Mr. Roosevelt leave his present position, but they feel that in a regiment of this character he can do good service in the field and should be allowed to go, though if possible they wish him to remain here until the regiment is organized and ready to take part in the invasion of Cuba. Before that, however, he may have to leave for short periods to superintend the enlistments.

So far the talk of a successor to Mr. Roosevelt as assistant secretary has been stated positively that up to this time the President has not made a choice as his successor. It may be noted in view of the recent mention of the name of Admiral Walker in that connection, that as it stands the law requires the office of assistant secretary to be filled by a civilian, so that if the admiral desired to accept that office he would be under the unpleasant necessity of resigning from the navy and lose his place as a retired officer, which he is not likely to do.

There was a death of news from the seat of hostilities off the Cuban coast so far as the department was concerned, or if it was in possession of information it was so carefully guarded

that nothing leaked out. A few telegrams came from Key West announcing the arrival there of the prizes whose capture has been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained, as to the intentions of Commodore Schley in so hastily rushing away the flyers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris or some of the other liners from attack at the hands of some Spanish cruisers.

The Asiatic Squadron There was talk of establishing a supply depot in the Philippines, to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet there now has no home and under neutrality laws the stay of the ships at any port is limited to a few hours. This is unpleasant besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for Commodore Dewey to seize a port in the Philippines and fortify it as a base of supplies.

The department to-day purchased two more tugs, the Hortense, of New Orleans, and Mary Willic, of Galveston. The feature of interest at the war department was the dispatch to the governors of the states and territories of circulars notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they should be apportioned among the three arms of the service and where they should rendezvous in the United States army. A good many details remain to be arranged in order to carry out the department's projects of the mobilization of the volunteers, but these are rapidly being disposed of. The department got notice to-day that John Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment which he offered to the government under his own command. It is hoped that this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois.

Astor's Liberality. John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government free his splendid yacht Normal and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted, although the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men. As the President's authority on the volunteer bill is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the states, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots. The order to the district militia to go into camp here at Soldiers' Home was revoked just at the moment when it was in execution, owing, it is said, to the fact that the sudden calling away of so many employees from the department without notice threatened to cripple the government service.

The action of the President in recommending a formal declaration of war was welcomed by officials in every direction as putting the present struggle on a more dignified basis and tending to the avoidance of international complications.

THE REVENUE BILL

Again Considered by Republican Members of Ways and Means Committee—A Number of Important Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee had another conference late this afternoon, as a result of which Chairman Dingley at a late hour re-introduced his war revenue bill with a number of important amendments, framed to meet objections. The amended bill is likely to be laid before the full committee to-morrow.

There are two new features. One, which is made section 25, gives authority for the taxed parties and concerns to meet the increased rates. It is as follows: "That every person, firm or corporation who shall have made any contract prior to the passage of this act, and without other provision therein for the payment of taxes imposed by law, enacted subsequent thereto, upon articles to be delivered under such contract, is hereby authorized and empowered to add to the price thereof so much money as will be equivalent to the tax imposed on said articles by this act and not previously paid by the vendee, and shall be entitled by virtue hereof to be paid, and to sue for and recover the same accordingly. And in all cases of articles manufactured or produced in whole or in part upon commission or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this act the tax hereby imposed, such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid on the produced or manufactured goods."

The amended bill imposes a tax on telephone messages as follows: For thirty miles or more, where the charge does not exceed 25 cents, 1 cent; where charge exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed \$1.50, 2 cents; from \$1 to \$5, 5 cents; and charge exceeding \$5, 10 cents. Official messages of the United States government are exempt from this tax, as well as that on telegraphic messages. Owners and operators of long distance lines are required to report monthly to the commissioner of internal revenue on the number of messages during the preceding month of a distance of 30 miles or more for which a charge has been made, together with the amount received, under a penalty of not exceeding \$500 for failure to report.

The Democratic members of the committee have a substitute proposition for the bond issue which is as follows: To coin \$50,000,000 for the seigniorage

now in the treasury into standard silver dollars to issue \$50,000,000 certificates of indebtedness at a low rate of interest and to institute an income tax of 3 per cent on all incomes over \$2,000.

CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY

In Passing, Without a Dissenting Voice, the Declaration of War.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the senate to-day during more than four hours of its session. The body had scarcely convened when the message of the President urging Congress to declare the existence of war between the United States and Spain was laid before it. Without comment the message was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being upon an amendment of Mr. Butler to reduce the price of armor plate or as an alternative to establish an armor factory. After a long and bitter debate, in the course of which Mr. Butler was accused by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, of making what in the circumstances would be regarded as treasonable utterances, the amendment was defeated. An amendment of great importance was attached to the bill at the last minute by Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee. It authorized the secretary of the navy to enlist as many men as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy during the existing war, and appropriates \$5,330,000 to enable him to carry the amendment into effect. The naval bill was then passed.

The army reorganization bill was reported to the senate with some amendments by Mr. Hawley, of the military affairs committee and passed within twenty minutes. It was not completed, however, as the house non-concurred in the senate amendments and asked for a conference.

At 3 o'clock the senate went into secret legislative session and passed a bill of the house declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain. Subsequently a brief open session was held, during which minor business was transacted.

Action in the House. The galleries of the house were thronged this morning in anticipation of the President's message asking Congress to make a formal declaration of war. It was read immediately after prayer and was listened to with profound attention. There was no demonstration at the conclusion of the reading and no demand for the reading of the diplomatic correspondence that accompanied the message. The speaker simply ordered it referred under the rules to the committee on foreign affairs, and printed for the information of the house.

The house then proceeded with the consideration of District of Columbia business. No interest was manifested in the house proceedings until shortly after 1 o'clock. Acting Chairman Adams entered the hall and the news that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a bill declaring the existence of a state of war was known all over the house.

Mr. Adams had hurried consultations with the speaker and Messrs. Dinsmore and Berry of the minority of the committee. At 1:20 p. m. he asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and the Kingdom of Spain. There was not a murmur of dissent. The bill was read. The house held its breath.

Mr. McGuire, (Dem., Cal.), arose to ask a question, but refrained. The question was put on the third reading and passage of the bill and in a magnificent chorus the whole house responded "aye." The announcement of its passage was greeted with a round of applause and a cheer or two from the floor and galleries and then the house resumed consideration of the election case. There was no excitement. It required exactly one minute and forty-one seconds for the house to pass the bill. No such impressive action can be recorded in the legislative annals of any country. The house of representatives had simply paused in the consideration of its routine business to pass a declaration of war.

A FIERY SPANIARD

Challenges Consul General Lee and Captain Sigbee—Naval Attache of Spanish Legation Wants Gore-Lee's Billet Contains an Intentional Insult.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Lieutenant Roman de Carranza, of the Spanish royal navy, until recently naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, has challenged General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, to fight duels. The challenges were issued on the night that the Spanish minister withdrew from Washington.

Lieutenant de Carranza had determined on this course of action immediately after General Lee and Captain Sigbee stated before congressional committees that in their belief Spanish naval officers were responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He made known his purpose to Minister Polo, who peremptorily forbade him from issuing the challenge while he was a member of the legation staff. De Carranza persisted that his official position in no way restricted his rights as a gentleman to call another gentleman to account. It was finally arranged that the issuance of the challenges should await the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon Lieutenant de Carranza would be absolved from any restraint as an official under Minister Polo.

Lieutenant de Carranza's first challenge was sent to General Lee, and it is rather more lengthy than the one to Captain Sigbee. It is more deferential, even courtly in tone, according to the tenets of duelling, but aside from the challenge proper it contains an intentional insult to General Lee with a view to provoking him to an acceptance. The letter states that General Lee in his testimony before the congressional committees states that in his judgment Spanish officials exploded the mine which blew up the Maine. This, Lieutenant de Carranza asserts in his challenge, is a direct reflection upon the honor of the naval officers who had charge of the defenses of Havana.

"ANY MAN WHO MAKES SUCH A CHARGE ON BELIEF AND NOT ON PROOF," "IS HIMSELF CAPABLE OF COMMITTING THE CRIME." Lieutenant de Carranza refers to reports that General Lee will return to Cuba as a major general and asks that before he goes he will give the lieutenant the privilege of fighting him. The challenge closes as follows: "For eight days I shall await your answer at the Spanish consulate at Toronto."

The challenge to General Lee was mailed at 6:30 p. m. on the 24th inst., as the Spanish department having furnished him his passports that afternoon, it was directed to the state department, as General Lee had been assigned a room

at the department. It happened, however, that he had gone to Richmond, so that it is not known whether he received the letter the following morning. Lieutenant de Carranza felt satisfied that General Lee would accept the challenge and that a meeting would occur probably on Canadian soil.

The challenge to Captain Sigbee is substantially the same as that to General Lee, but is slightly briefer owing to the omission of the phrase relating to General Lee's return to Cuba as a major general.

Since the challenges were sent no word has reached here as to the purpose of General Lee or Captain Sigbee. The dispatch from Toronto indicates that no acceptance or declinations have reached there.

Lieutenant de Carranza is about forty-five years old, tall, and of athletic build. He looks more like an Englishman and a Spaniard. It was he who was entrusted by General Blanco with the delivery to Washington of the report of the Spanish naval commission, which investigated the disaster to the Maine, and after delivering the report into the hands of Minister Polo he was attached to the legation.

Carranza Confirms the Story.

TORONTO, Ont., April 25.—Lieutenant Carranza, of the suite of Senator Polo Bernabe, was seen to-day relative to the report that he had challenged Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, to fight a duel. The lieutenant corroborated the story. He said he had sent his challenge on the 24th, and if he does not hear from Captain Sigbee by the 28th he will brand him as a coward. Should Captain Sigbee refuse, the lieutenant will then challenge Consul General Lee.

SPANISH FLEET

At Cape Verde Ordered by Portugal to Leave—Reported to Have Sailed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Post to-morrow will say: "The Spanish fleet which mobilized at Cape Verde Islands was yesterday notified by Portugal to leave St. Vincent."

LONDON, April 25.—A special dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, dated to-day (Monday), 7:25 a. m. says: "There is reason to believe the Spanish fleet sails to-day. It is exceedingly formidable, including four first class cruisers, six torpedo boats and two armed transports. Since the arrival of the transport San Francisco the latter has trans-shipped to the cruisers 2,000 tons of coal."

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated Monday, says: "Visiting the Spanish fleet has been forbidden, and no manoeuvring, target practice or exercise whatever is proceeding. All the ships have been painted black since they arrived here. No shore leave is granted."

"The cruisers, including the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, have been all day coaling from the Ciudad de Cadiz. All the stores, medicines and supplies in St. Vincent have been purchased to supply the squadron, and even passing vessels are laid under contribution. The bay is busy with launches and boatmen carrying stores, and the port is brilliantly illuminated all night with electric searchlights and signals."

"The Portuguese consider the Spanish fleet very strong, and believe that Spain will be victorious at the commencement, but that American money will eventually triumph."

THE FIRST SHOT

Fired by Spaniards Aimed at the Torpedo Boat Foote.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, MATANZAS, Island of Cuba, via Key West, April 25.—7:42 a. m.—The United States torpedo boat Foote, Lieutenant W. L. Rodgers commanding, has the honor of having been the target for the first shots fired by the Spaniards at the American flag during the war just begun. The firing occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, while the torpedo boat was taking soundings in the harbor of Matanzas.

She was within 200 or 300 yards of the shore. Suddenly a Spanish masked battery, on the east side of the harbor, and very far distant from the Foote, fired three shots at the torpedo boat. They all went wide of the mark, and the Foote returned leisurely to the Cincinnati, where she reported the result of her soundings and then announced that she had been fired at. The Cincinnati was anxious to steam instantly and reduce the Spanish batteries, but she was not permitted to do so.

Hampton Roads "Blockade."

FORT MONROE, Va., April 25.—Commodore Schley has received orders that the port of Hampton Roads must be considered in a state of blockade from sunset to sunrise, and that no vessels must be allowed either to depart or enter between those hours. For the purpose of allowing the Washington and Baltimore passenger boats to accommodate passengers who had already engaged passage, Commodore Schley relieved them in part from the order for to-night. Their leaving time is between 7 and 8 o'clock, and will have to be changed to between 4 and 5 o'clock. In order to enforce the blockade patrol will be established at the entrance of Hampton Roads to enforce the order.

Sighted Five Warships.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 25.—The Haytian coasting vessel which has just arrived here reports having sighted five war ships, painted dark gray, passing the Mole St. Nicholas, the western point of the northern part of Hayti, on Saturday last. The correspondent of the Associated Press was unable to verify the statement made, and he was also unable to obtain any definite information regarding the nationality of the ships alleged to have been seen by the coaster.

Plight of Torpedo Boat Somers.

LONDON, April 25.—The officials of the United States embassy fear the United States torpedo boat Somers now at Falmouth, is destined to remain in England. At some time to come, as the neutrality proclamation will be issued to-morrow and no convoy for the little craft, without which it is impossible for her to attempt to cross the Atlantic, has yet been secured.

EXCITEMENT AT MATANZAS.

Troops Drilling and Harbor Being Patrolled with Mines.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Ward line steamer Vigilance, from Mexico and Matanzas, Cuba, arrived at quarantine to-night. The Vigilance sailed from Tampico April 17. Matanzas was reached on the morning of the 21st. The

FORMAL DECLARATION

Of War Between the United States and Spain Unanimously Passed by Congress.



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Following is the text of the bill passed by Congress yesterday, without a dissenting voice, declaring war against Spain: First, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

greatest excitement prevailed on shore and troops and artillerymen were drilling. The steamer meantime took on board 12,000 bags of sugar and other cargo.

Captain McIntosh went on shore to attend to the entrance and clearance of the steamer. He found the people greatly excited. The Spanish officers were planting mines in the harbor, the regular buoys were being removed and every preparation was being made to put the harbor in a defensive condition. There was one gunboat in the harbor busily engaged in overseeing the laying of the mines and torpedoes.

WAR BILL SIGNED

By the President—No Unusual Circumstances Connected with the Act.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The war bill was brought from the capitol by the clerk of the enrolling division and reached the white house a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The white house was almost deserted at the time, no one of the cabinet being with the President, except Attorney General Griggs.

The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the President in his office immediately on its arrival and he at once went over the phraseology with the attorney general.

The presidential signature was affixed at 6:18, and the measure was then the law of the land. It will now follow the regular course of executive documents and will be sent to the rolls division of the state department, where it will be printed and published as are other laws, and the original document will find its final resting place in the archives of the state department, although, as with other momentous state papers, a photographic copy will probably be eventually prepared for exhibition in the department.

FROM THE FLAGSHIP.

Morro's Searchlights Flash Nervously Around the Horizon—The Torpedo Porter's Daring Trip.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 25, 10 a. m.—The early morning hours to-day were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into the shore under cover of darkness last night and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6:30 o'clock last evening after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on last night Morro Castle showed a powerful searchlight, and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another searchlight was also seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries to the westward of El Morro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line. The Morro light is placed higher and is an excellent light. If any of the ships run the blockade they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed. The alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pitch as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived. Admiral Sampson is more harried than ever. He has been in the naval commanders during the civil war. In many cases they were able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet is obliged to drift around in a two knot current with no stationary shore light for a guide. It is believed that every steamer which has attempted to enter Havana since the blockade began has been captured.

MINISTER WOODFORD'S REPLY

To the Spanish Minister of State and Asking for Passports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—In the correspondence accompanying the President's message to-day was the following: On April 21, 1898, Minister Woodford telegraphed Secretary Sherman as follows: "Following is a text of my reply to the official not received this morning at 7:30 from the Spanish minister of state:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note of this date informing me that the Spanish minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation and without loss of time from North American territory. You also inform me that by this net diplomatic relations between the two countries are broken; that all official communication between their respective representatives closes. I have, accordingly, this day,

telegraphed the American consul at Barcelona to instruct all the consuls of the United States in Spain to turn their respective consuls over to the British consuls and to leave Spain at once. I have myself turned this legation over to Her Britannic Majesty's embassy at Madrid. That embassy will from this time have the care of all American interests in Spain. I now request passports and the safe conduct to the French frontier of myself and the personnel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris."

(Signed) "WOODFORD." chant steamers under naval control for purposes of warfare. But, he explained, these vessels must fly the Spanish flag.

Spain Lost a Diplomatic Point

MADRID, April 25.—The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with rumors of captures made by the war vessels of Spain or the United States and with reports of the movements of the American war ships, combined with patriotic utterances from all quarters of the kingdom. A new point has also been raised relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. The view now taken is that its non-delivery leaves the United States unpunished in regard to the reservations made with reference to Cuban independence. Thus it is pointed out, while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

Must Leave British Ports.

LONDON, April 25.—The officials of the British foreign office expect that the London Gazette, the official organ of the government, will publish to-morrow a formal notice that the warships of the belligerents, Spain and the United States, must leave the ports within twenty-four hours. The document, it is added, is long and complicated. It contains clauses covering the case of vessels which are unable to leave in the stipulated time owing to defects. The authorities of the British ports have already been notified that the order is about to be published.

Audaz Will Go to Ferrol.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—There is little doubt in naval circles here that the Audaz, which, in compliance with orders from the British admiral, left port at 5:45 o'clock this morning, will go to Ferrol or Cadiz from here, as a considerable quantity of her war equipments have still to be placed on board of her before she can be pronounced ready for service. Her sister, boat, the Osado, which towed her here from Waterford, into which port they put in after the Audaz was damaged, went to Ferrol to Queenstown to be fitted with the equipments not furnished by the English builders.

U. S. Cruisers Leave Hong Kong.

HONG KONG, April 25.—7:35 p. m.—The United States cruisers Olympia and Baltimore have left this port. It is said that Commodore Dewey and the United States consul, Mr. William E. Hunt, protested that it was not necessary to leave, as they had not been notified by the United States government of the declaration of war.

Although it is not so stated, the United States squadron was apparently requested to leave by the British authorities in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality.

Italy to Preserve Neutrality.

ROME, April 25.—The official Gazette publishes a proclamation enjoining upon all Italian subjects to strict neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain.

Father and Two Sons Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—A bloody tragedy in the Eagle-Boole feud was enacted at Lenoke at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in which the Boole faction was almost wiped out of existence. The Eagles caught the Booles at a disadvantage and poured a terrible volley of shots into them. W. K. Boole, the father, a prominent business man, and two sons, Will and Charlie Boole, were instantly killed. The Eagles came out of the engagement unhurt.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Gladstone, it is announced, passed a poor night, but he has not suffered any pain to-day.

Movements of Steamships.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived 24: Corinthia, Boston.

ANTWERP—Arrived 23: Friesland, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Waesland, New Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, cloudy and threatening, possibly showers; cooler; fresh northerly winds.

For Ohio, cloudy weather; showers; fresh north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 54 3 p. m. .... 64

9 a. m. .... 55 7 p. m. .... 63

12 m. .... 61 4 p. m. .... 65

10 a. m. .... 56 6 p. m. .... 62

11 a. m. .... 57 8 p. m. .... 61

12 m. .... 58 9 p. m. .... 60

1 p. m. .... 59 10 p. m. .... 59

2 p. m. .... 60 11 p. m. .... 58

3 p. m. .... 61 12 m. .... 57

4 p. m. .... 62 1 p. m. .... 56

5 p. m. .... 63 2 p. m. .... 55

6 p. m. .... 64 3 p. m. .... 54

7 p. m. .... 65 4 p. m. .... 53

8 p. m. .... 66 5 p. m. .... 52

9 p. m. .... 67 6 p. m. .... 51

10 p. m. .... 68 7 p. m. .... 50

11 p. m. .... 69 8 p. m. .... 49

12 m. .... 70 9 p. m. .... 48

1 p. m. .... 71 10 p. m. .... 47

2 p. m. .... 72 11 p. m. .... 46

3 p. m. .... 73 12 m. .... 45

4 p. m. .... 74 1 p. m. .... 44

5 p. m. .... 75 2 p. m. .... 43

6 p. m. .... 76 3 p. m. .... 42

7 p. m. .... 77 4 p. m. .... 41

8 p. m. .... 78 5 p. m. .... 40